



*URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF BEACONSFIELD*

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

*of the*

**MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH**

*and*

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**for the year 1967**



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEACONSFIELD

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1967



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEACONSFIELD

Chairman of the Council: Mr. J. Dill Smith  
Vice-Chairman of the Council: Mr. D.R. Mullis

Public Health Committee

Chairman: Mr. N.K.S. Bramer.  
Vice-Chairman: Mr. T.A. McGill.

Councillors: Mr. D. Alexander.  
Mrs. E.E. Biestro.  
Mr. A.M. Dyer.  
Mr. T.D. Easton.  
Mrs. G.E. Fallows.  
Mr. J.L. Kirkconel.  
Mr. I. St. L. Kynoch.  
Mr. R.M. Scarles.  
Mrs. P.A. Walker.

Public Health Staff:

Medical Officer of Health: B.H. Burne, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.  
D.P.H.)

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health  
for Amersham Rural District Council, Chesham Urban District Council,  
Deputy Divisional Schools Medical Officer, and Assistant County  
Medical Officer.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: Winifred J. Risk, M.B., Ch.B.

Public Health Inspector: Mr. P.J. Bunce, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.  
(Certified Meat and Food Inspector)

Clerical Staff:

Shorthand/Typist: Miss. C. Wylezuch. (January to August)  
Miss. M. Atkinson. (September to December)

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEACONSFIELD

Tel: Beaconsfield 5602

Public Health Department,  
Council Hall,  
Penn Road,  
Beaconsfield,  
Bucks..

August, 1968

To the Chairman and Councillors of  
Beaconsfield U.D.C.

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

In my report for 1966 I mentioned the role of the Medical Officer of Health in connection with the other medical services, notably the National Health Service. It is clear, however, that the Medical Officer of Health also has public health responsibilities beyond the traditional medico-pathological interests. These are best summed up in the phrases "human biology" and "social medicine". Every doctor starts his professional education outside hospital with studies of biology, botany, zoology, physiology and anatomy (including comparative anatomy). This is usually forgotten or subconsciously ignored by the general public or even eschewed by some professional authorities. But initially at least a medical man is a biologist. He may be beguiled by the rewards and demands of his sick clientele but he remains a naturalist of the human scene. The Medical Officer of Health though not indifferent to the many real ills of patients is usually rather more concerned with their immediate demands as a community. He has general responsibilities to study objectively and scientifically the biological needs of local people. Like the naturalist he studies the ecology of man and his environment. The phrase "sanitary circumstances" covers some aspects but man is a social animal. He has not only a largely self-made environment but also a habitat of emotional relationships and complex psychological attitudes. Many of these are now being unravelled. The Medical Officer of Health must therefore frequently return to his pre-medical training and verse himself further in the biological and the behavioural sciences such as anthropology, psychology and their daughter



subjects sociological medicine and psychological medicine. 'Social Work' is only a means to an end - the end in this case being an improvement in the general health of the individuals comprising a community.

There is as yet little evidence that the undergraduate training of doctors has yet been re-tooled or re-orientated towards the needs of the doctor-biologist. Tradition says we must be doctor pathologists first and let those who like (possibly outside the profession) take up sociology and psychology. I suppose this is a reasonable view to take if as a 'specialist' one makes a habit of scrutinising one anatomical part of the body.

There is, however, at present every encouragement to the post-graduate re-education of doctors. After all the university education which medical students enjoy is aimed at "dentero-learning" or learning how to learn.

In this overcrowded country and over-commercialised age even our wild animals can no longer be called either wild or in natural state. Like the conservationist of nature, medical men with community medical responsibilities must be watchful that our technological conceit does not sophisticate and falsify our environment beyond the powers of human adaptability. Possibly we may not be as adaptable as we think. After all it takes humans longer to reproduce a mature individual than it does most other animals. We also have to maintain our cultural life and traditions. The importance of avoiding over-crowding has been largely accepted on empirical grounds but is now being substantiated by parallel studies in man and the animal kingdom. There is evidence that behaviour deteriorates if optimal social distance is not maintained. We have accepted infectious diseases as related to the density of human environment. It appears that many mental disturbances and social disorders may be related to this factor. The School Health and Child Health Services are admirably placed to study these problems in the development of the human young. The School Clinical Medical Officer is very much concerned with advising on the balance between the needs of the individual child and his school community or the child and his family circle.

The population of the Districts continues to rise. In 1967 this totalled 94,510 an increase of 1,450 on 1966. Apart from the natural increase by births many families have moved in from other parts of the country. Many I am sure would agree that health - physical, mental and social - has much to do with the quality of life and that, if our standards are not only to be maintained but improved, population control is essential.

Yours sincerely,

B.H. Burne.

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## SECTION 1

### GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

#### 1. General

Population (Estimated mid-year) .....	11,720
Area (Acres of district) .....	5,314
No. of habitable houses (per rate book) as at .....	1.1.68 - 3461
Rateable value of area at 1st April, 1967 .....	£754,685
Product of penny rate (1966/67) .....	£3,071

#### 2. Vital Statistics

(a)	<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Legitimate .....	79	56	135
	Illegitimate .....	4	3	7
	Total Live Births ....	83	59	142

Illegitimate live births	
per cent of total live births .....	4.9
Live birth rate per 1,000 population .....	12.1
Comparability factor .....	.99
Corrected birth rate .....	11.9

(b)	Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births .	14
	Total live and still-births .....	144

#### (c) Deaths

Infants deaths .....	3
Infants mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....	21.1
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	14.1
Maternal deaths (including abortion) .....	-
Death rate per 1,000 population .....	7.3
Comparability factor .....	1.11
Corrected death rate per 1,000 population .....	8.1

The corrected birth and death rates are those which are obtained when the crude local rates are adjusted to make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differ from that of England and Wales. The corrected rates are comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales and the corresponding corrected rates for any other area.

## Causes of Death

As will be seen from the following table, the two principal causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulation, which caused 45.3% of the deaths and cancer which caused 26.7%.

<u>DISEASES</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	1	1
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	-	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	1	6
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	2
6. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	4	11
7. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	-	1
8. Diabetes	1	-	1
9. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	2	4	6
10. Coronary Disease, Angina	10	9	19
11. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	-	1
12. Other Heart Disease	6	3	9
13. Other Circulatory Disease	1	3	4
14. Pneumonia	3	5	8
15. Bronchitis	2	1	3
16. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
17. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	1	4	5
18. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
19. All other accidents	-	1	1
20. Suicide	-	1	1
21. Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
	43	43	86

POPULATION, DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES FOR WEST R. 1967

District	Population Census 1961	Deaths General Population Mid 1967	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Tuberculosis rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Births	Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 Births	Maternal mortality per 1,000 Still-Births
<u>URBAN</u>								
Aylshbury	27,923	35,130	22.5 (792)	7.7 (271)	- (-)	13.9 (11)	8.8 (7)	- (-)
Beaconsfield	10,013	11,720	12.1 (142)	7.3 (86)	0.085 (1)	21.1 (3)	14.1 (2)	- (-)
Bletchley	17,035	24,030	23.3 (534)	6.1 (153)	- (-)	10.3 (6)	6.9 (4)	- (-)
Buckingham	4,379	4,440	16.0 (77)	7.5 (36)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Chesham	16,297	19,350	12.1 (382)	9.1 (111)	0.050 (1)	15.7 (6)	10.5 (4)	- (-)
Eaton	3,694	5,300	8.3 (44)	4.9 (23)	- (-)	22.7 (1)	- (-)	- (-)
High Wycombe	47,981	55,980	20.1 (1123)	8.6 (480)	0.036 (2)	8.0 (9)	5.3 (6)	- (-)
Marlow	8,724	10,460	22.1 (231)	9.4 (98)	0.096 (1)	13.0 (3)	13.0 (3)	4.26 (1)
Northolt	4,743	5,470	18.8 (103)	18.3 (100)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
<u>SUBURBAN</u>								
Slough	80,781	86,860	18.6 (1618)	8.8 (762)	0.046 (4)	22.2 (36)	14.2 (23)	0.61 (1)
Wolverton	13,113	13,570	20.6 (280)	13.0 (176)	- (-)	14.3 (4)	14.3 (4)	- (-)
<u>TOTAL URBAN</u>	236,943	274,290	19.6 (537.5)	8.6 (2363)	0.033 (9)	14.7 (79)	9.9 (53)	0.37 (2)
<u>TOTAL COUNTY</u>	484,094	552,470	18.1 (9998)	8.9 (4936)	0.027 (15)	15.7 (157)	11.4(114)	0.20 (2)
<u>ENGLAND and WILTS</u>	4,6,071,604	48,390,800	17.2	11.2	#	#	12.5	#

NOTE: In view of the small numbers on which some of the rates quoted are based, the actual numbers are given in parenthesis for the purpose of clearer comparison.



## Causes of Death

As will be seen from the following table, the two principal causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulation, which caused 45.3% of the deaths and cancer which caused 26.7%.

<u>DISEASES</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	1	1
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	-	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	1	6
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	2
6. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	4	11
7. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	-	1
8. Diabetes	1	-	1
9. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	2	4	6
10. Coronary Disease, Angina	10	9	19
11. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	-	1
12. Other Heart Disease	6	3	9
13. Other Circulatory Disease	1	3	4
14. Pneumonia	3	5	8
15. Bronchitis	2	1	3
16. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
17. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	1	4	5
18. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
19. All other accidents	-	1	1
20. Suicide	-	1	1
21. Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
	43	43	86



# COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM

## POPULATION, DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR YEAR 1967

District	Population Census 1961	Pop. Gen. Registrar's Population Mid 1967	Gross Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Gross Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Tuberculosis rate per 1,000 population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 Births	Maternal mortality per 1,000 Still-Births
<b>URBAN</b>								
Aylesbury	27,923	35,130	22.5 (792)	7.7 (271)	-	13.9 (11)	8.8 (7)	- (-)
Beaconsfield	10,013	11,720	12.1 (142)	7.3 (86)	0.085 (1)	21.1 (3)	14.1 (2)	- (-)
Bletchley	17,035	24,930	23.3 (534)	6.1 (45)	- (-)	10.3 (6)	6.9 (4)	- (-)
Buckingham	4,379	4,340	16.0 (77)	7.5 (58)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Chesham	16,297	19,750	12.1 (382)	9.1 (106)	0.050 (1)	15.7 (6)	10.5 (4)	- (-)
Eton	3,894	5,300	8.3 (44)	4.9 (29)	- (-)	22.7 (1)	- (-)	- (-)
High Wycombe	12,981	55,980	20.1 (1123)	8.6 (480)	0.036 (2)	8.0 (9)	5.3 (6)	- (-)
Marlow	8,724	10,460	22.1 (231)	9.4 (98)	0.096 (1)	13.0 (3)	13.0 (3)	4.26 (1)
Northampton	4,743	5,470	18.8 (103)	18.3 (100)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Princes Risborough	80,781	86,860	18.6 (1618)	8.8 (762)	0.046 (4)	22.2 (36)	14.2 (23)	0.61 (1)
Slough	13,113	13,570	20.6 (280)	13.0 (176)	- (-)	14.3 (4)	14.3 (4)	- (-)
<b>TOTAL URBAN</b>	<b>236,943</b>	<b>274,290</b>	<b>19.6 (537.5)</b>	<b>8.6 (236.5)</b>	<b>0.033 (9)</b>	<b>14.7 (79)</b>	<b>9.9 (53)</b>	<b>0.37 (2)</b>
<b>TOTAL COUNTY</b>	<b>484,094</b>	<b>552,470</b>	<b>18.1 (9998)</b>	<b>8.9 (4936)</b>	<b>0.027 (15)</b>	<b>15.7 (157)</b>	<b>11.4 (114)</b>	<b>0.20 (2)</b>
<b>ENGLAND and WALES</b>	<b>46,071,604</b>	<b>48,390,800</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>#</b>

**NOTE:** In view of the small numbers on which some of the rates quoted are based, the actual numbers are given in parenthesis for the purpose of clearer comparison.

Covering Wooburn Common are:

Miss K.D. Edwards, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss P.A. Rhodes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

The Health Visitors based at Beaconsfield are allocated districts and all the work occurring within the district devolves upon that Health Visitor.

The Marlow based Health Visitors are mainly assigned to specific Doctors practising within the confines of the district covered by the main base.

## 6. Child Welfare Centres

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Session</u>	<u>M.O. Attends</u>
(a) Beaconsfield	The Old Rectory	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m. each month.	1st session
(b) Holtspur	St. Thomas's Church Hall.	1st & 3rd Tues. 2 p.m. each month.	3rd Tuesday each month.
(c) New Beaconsfield	Youth Centre Maxwell Road,	2nd & 4th Fri. 2 p.m. each month.	1st session

## 7. Ambulance Service

This service is provided by the County Council. The Beaconsfield area is covered by the High Wycombe Station, West End Street, High Wycombe. (Telephone Number: High Wycombe 21871)

### SECTION III

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948/51

#### Section 47

Under this Section when persons (a) suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the Local Authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable place. Action under this section was taken on one occasion only.

## Section 50

Under this section the District Council has the duty to arrange for the burial of any person who has died in their area, if no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are being made. The necessity to take action under this section occurred on one occasion only.

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### SECTION IV

#### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Apart for an epidemic of measles, the district was virtually free from notifiable infectious disease during the year.

<u>DISEASES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CASES</u>			
	1967	1966	1965	1964
Measles	154	148	169	311
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	1	1
Scarlet Fever	0	1	0	0
Whooping Cough	4	3	2	4
Tuberculosis	0	4	6	0
Meningococcal Infection	0	0	0	1
Food Poisoning	1	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	1	0	0
Erysipelas	0	1	0	0



## SECTION V

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### General Administration

Day-to-day inspections of houses, shops and factories have been carried out through the year. The following is a summary of the visits paid during the year ended 31st December, 1967.

#### General Sanitation

Water Supply .....	14
Drainage .....	55
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	66
Outworkers .....	3
Factories and Workshops .....	25
Licensed Premises .....	5
Refuse Collection and Disposal .....	60
Rats and Mice .....	348
Atmospheric Pollution .....	6
Schools .....	14
Public Conveniences .....	3
Visits to filthy and verminous premises .....	3
Miscellaneous .....	71

#### Housing

Public Health Act: No. of houses inspected ...	6
Public Health Act: No. of visits paid .....	11
Housing Act: No. of houses inspected .....	20
Housing Act: No. of visits paid .....	16
Overcrowding: No. of houses inspected .....	-
Overcrowding: No. of visits paid .....	-
Improvement Grant Inspections .....	48
Improvement Area Inspections .....	3
Miscellaneous .....	2

#### Infectious Diseases

Visits following notifications of Infectious Diseases .....	7
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#### Noise Nuisance

Visits following notifications of nuisance ....	5
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#### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises

Visits .....	131
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## Visits to Food Premises

Butchers .....	7
Canteens .....	2
Fishmongers and Poulterers .....	7
Grocers .....	16
Greengrocers and Fruiterers .....	2
Dairies and Milk Distributors .....	11
Food Preparing Premises .....	17
Restaurants .....	16
Bakehouses .....	2

## Service of Notices

No. of Informal Notices (all types) served during 1967	24
No. of Informal Notices Complied with .....	25
No. of Statutory Notices Served during 1967 .....	1
No. of Statutory Notices Complied with .....	1

### 1. Water Supply

There is a piped water supply to the whole of the Urban District. The supply is provided by the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company and the Bucks Water Board. The former serves the Old and the New Towns and the latter Holtspur and District.

The water contains a high degree of temporary hardness and therefore no problems from plumbo-solvency occur. An adequate supply has been maintained throughout the district during the year. The water samples sent for Bacteriological and Chemical Examination proved to be satisfactory.

### 2. Drainage and Sewerage

The past 12 months has been one of considerable change in regard to the disposal of sewage from the district. The foul effluent which gravitated to the Holtspur Sewerage Works has been diverted into the trunk foul sewer in the Wye Valley and the main surface water sewer has been extended and now discharges into the River Wye.

In order to redirect the sewage which gravitates to the broad irrigation works at Hedgerley, into the Wye Valley Sewer, pumps have been installed at the Hedgerley Lane/Pyebush Lane junction and a new sewer laid from this point to Gregories Road via Windsor End/Aylesbury End/Grove Road/Burkes Road and Furzefield Road a distance of 1.9 miles approximately. This system should be in operation by mid 1968.

A service to empty the few cesspools in outlying parts of the district has been maintained. These are emptied free of charge within 48 hours of receipt of notification.

### 3. Collection and Disposal of Refuse

A weekly collection of refuse has been maintained to all premises throughout the district. In addition special collections of bulky household waste have been made, free of charge, where a request has been received.

Regular extra weekly collections are made at premises where putrescible refuse accumulates quickly i.e. cafes, restaurants, fishmongers and butchers. There is a small annual charge for this service.

All refuse is taken to a private tip just outside the Beaconsfield Urban District and is being used as back-filling to a sand and gravel pit.

Metal is collected and sold to a local scrap metal merchant.

5 informal notices were served on various premises asking for renewal of defective dustbins.

### 4. Housing

The number of properties, shown below, controlled by the Council at the end of December, 1967 was 852 as compared with 792 at December, 1966. (Note. The 1966 report erroneously stated that the Council owned 798 at 31st December, 1966)

<u>Housing Accommodation:</u>	<u>December 1966</u>	<u>December 1967</u>
Pre-war Council Houses & Flats	224	242
Post-war Council Houses & Flats	568	610
	<u>792</u>	<u>852</u>

Since the war, the Council have made every effort to provide units of varied accommodation for all needs, as follows:

4 Bedroom (Parlour) Type Houses	4
4 Bedroom (Maisonettes) Type Houses	2
3 Bedroom (Parlour) Type Houses	20
3 Bedroom (non-Parlour) Type Houses	214
3 Bedroom (Maisonettes) Type Houses	40
2 Bedroom (non-Parlour) Type Houses	130
Bungalows	15
Flats	145
Old Peoples Flatlets	40
	<u>610</u>



Year	<u>Private Development.</u> <u>No. of Housing Units</u>	<u>Council Development</u> <u>No. of Housing Units</u>	<u>Total</u>
1958	124	55	179
1959	87	8	95
1960	136	8	144
1961	105	8	113
1962	117	31	148
1963	54	2	56
1964	73	30	103
1965	94	0	94
1966	61	40	101
1967	29	42	71
Total	<u>880</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>1104</u>

houses built  
in last 10 years.

## 5. Standard Improvement Grants

7 Applications were received during the year. 7 were completed and the following amenities provided:

Fixed Baths or Showers .....	5
Wash-hand Basins .....	7
Hot and Cold Water Supply at Baths or Showers .....	6
Hot and Cold Water Supply at Wash Basins .....	7
Hot and Cold Water Supply at Sink .....	6
Water Closets .....	6
Food Storage .....	6

The total grant paid on the seven completed properties was £1078 1s. 6d.

## Discretionary Improvement Grants

3 discretionary improvement grant applications were received - 1 was refused. The improvements on the other two were in course of construction at the close of the year.

## 6. Housing Act 1957

The following is a summary of day-to-day complaints of housing defects dealt with during the course of the year by informal action:-

Repairs to chimney stacks .....	2
Repairs to gutters .....	1
Repairs to roofs (dampness abated) .....	3
Repairs to drains (including cesspools) .....	7
Repairs to window frames .....	-
Repairs to water closets .....	2
Repairs to wall (dampness abated) .....	6
Repairs to plaster .....	1
Repairs to floors .....	1
Renewal of Electrical Installation .....	1

7. Slum Clearance (35 - 49, odd numbers, Shepherds Lane,)

The tenants of the eight cottages to be demolished under slum clearance have been rehoused. A scheme is in hand for redevelopment of the site.

8. Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act 1960

At the end of the year the number of current site licences under this Act was 5. These covered a total of 16 occupied caravans.

Odds Farm Caravan Site (Licenced for 13)

Green Common Lane Site (Licenced for 6)

As in the previous two years these sites have continued to run down, there now being 10 and 3 occupied caravans respectively. Early in the year a meeting of all interested parties was convened and the owners put forward proposals for completely altering and modernising the sites in conjunction with a third site within the Eton Rural District. However, when the proposals were explored in detail the cost of such a scheme apparently became prohibitive as no further action has been taken.

Wellfield Caravan Site, Glory Hill Lane,

This site, set up without licence, under Paragraph 9 of the first schedule of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 has been a continual source of nuisance. Under this Act it is possible for any person owning land which adjoins a place where building or engineering operations are being carried on, to set up a caravan site, providing the occupiers of the caravans are employed in connection with those operations.

This type of site presents considerable administrative problems not least of which is due to the constant changing of the vans and occupants.

It has been found that persons have moved onto the site, worked for the motorway contractors for a short while and then obtained other employment in the area whilst still residing on the site. In such cases the Planning Authority have been informed in order to enable them to take the appropriate enforcement action.



## 9. Rodent Control

Below is a summary of the number of rodent infestations dealt with during the year.

Number of premises inspected for rats and mice (after notification of infestation)	= 270
Number of premises inspected for rats and mice (whilst attending to other matters)	= 350
Number of infestations cleared	= 109

## 10. Wasps

A total of 57 visits were made in the course of destroying wasps nests.

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## SECTION VI

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

#### 1. Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

The Bucks County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, sample milk produced in the district. These samples are sent for Bacteriological Examination, primarily for Tubercle Bacilli. The examination also, however, reveals the presence of Brucella organisms. When such organisms are isolated, the District Medical Officer of Health is informed. No such reports were received.

#### 2 Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Routine inspections of the premises subject to the above Regulations have been carried out, and where necessary, the owners have been asked to make alterations or additions.

### 3. Food Inspection

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption during the year:

<u>Description</u>	<u>CWTS.</u>	<u>LBS.</u>
Meat at retail shops .....	1	24
Cooked Meat and Meat Products .....	0	37
Canned Meats .....	0	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish .....	0	71 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vegetables and Fruit .....	0	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Other Foods .....	0	74 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 37

Two complaints were investigated regarding foreign material in food. One concerned a flour beetle in a loaf of bread and the other a 4" length of a bread slicing blade in a loaf.

Investigation concerning the latter, resulted in a successful prosecution.

### 4. Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

There are now 36 shops selling ice-cream within the district, only pre-wrapped ice-cream being sold.

## SECTION VII

### 1. Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are no pet animal shops within the district.

### 2. Game Act, 1831

Number of Game Licences issued:- 7

### 3. Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936

Number of Licences renewed:- 14

A total of 20 inspections were made under the Regulations.

### 4. Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Number of premises registered:- 1

5. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

131 inspections were carried out during the year involving this Act. Many contraventions of a minor nature were found and informal notices served. I have found that Office and Shop owners generally have been very willing to co-operate in the implementation of this Act, possibly due to the great difficulty in obtaining and retaining staff in this area.

4 Minor accidents were reported.

B.H. Burne,  
Medical Officer of Health

P.J. Bunce,  
Public Health Inspector



# Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises.	No. of premises registered during the year.	Total No. of registered premises at end of year.	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	3	54	15
Retail shops.	10	113	47
Wholesale shops, warehouses.	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	2	21	21
Fuel storage depots.	-	4	2
TOTAL	15	193	86
<u>Analysis of persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace</u>			
Class of workplace (1)		Number of persons employed (2)	
Offices.		371	
Retail Shops.		584	
Wholesale departments, warehouses.		1	
Catering establishments open to the public		137	
Canteens.		7	
Fuel storage depots.		6	
TOTAL		1106	
		Total Males. 473	
		Total Females. 633	



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

PREMISES (1)	No. On Register (2)	NUMBER OF		
		INSPECTIONS (3)	WRITTEN NOTICES (4)	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	3	10	1	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (1) which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	40	15	1	NIL
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	43	25	2	NIL

(Section 110 and 111)

<u>NATURE OF WORK</u>	<u>SECTION 110</u>			<u>SECTION 111</u>		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel, making, etc., cleaning and washing.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lace and lace curtains and nets	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	-	-	-	-	-





